

**CHILD HEALTH CARE AWARENESS AMONG TRIBAL WOMEN****\*R SAMPATH KUMAR, \*\* J BENET RAJADURAI***Assistant professor, Department of Humanities, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore, Email: sampathkumar@sfscollege.in)**Assistant professor, Department of Humanities - Sociology, St. Francis De Sales College, Hebbagodi, Bangalore, Email: benetpappu@gmail.com)*

Health is an essential input for the development of human resources and the quality of life in the social and economic development of the nation. A positive health status is defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO, 1946). Health is regarded a property for sustained development interventions both at individual, community and national levels. Improved Health is a part of total socio-economic development and is regarded as an index of social development. Provision of basic health care to rural community is the primary objective of the government as well as non-governmental organizations in the context of rural development. Rural health services, safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, etc., have therefore, been brought together in the form of an integral package to improve the social, economic and health conditions of the people. Therefore, the primary goal of any health delivery system is to organize the services in such a manner as to optimally utilize the available resources, absence of mental illness but is the ability to find happiness and fulfillment to lead a change and to grow throughout one's life.

**Definition**

Health care is the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in humans. Health care is delivered by practitioners in medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, allied health, and other care providers. It refers to the provision of care in providing primary care, secondary care and tertiary care, as well as in public health. Health care from a significant part of a country's economy. The World Health Organization (WHO), a functioning health care system requires a robust financing mechanism; a well-trained and adequately-paid workforce; reliable information on which to base decisions and policies; and well-managed facilities and logistics to deliver quality medicines and technologies.

**Women and Health**

Tribal Women's health in India can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary with geography, socio economic standing and culture. To adequately improve the health of women in India, multiple dimensions of wellbeing must be analyzed in relation to global health averages and compared to men in India. Health is an important factor that contributes to human wellbeing and economic growth. Currently, women in India face a multiple of health problems, which adversely affect the aggregate economy's output.

**Maternal Health**

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. It encompasses the health care dimensions of family planning, preconception, prenatal, and postnatal care in order to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Preconception care includes education, health promotion, screening and other interventions among women of reproductive age to reduce risk factors that might affect future pregnancies. Every year more than a million women die from complications during pregnancy and childbirth – the vast majority in developing countries. This means at least one woman dies every 90 seconds. For every woman who dies another 20 women suffer from chronic ill-health or disability. All of this reduces the chances of a newborn baby surviving. More than 3.5 million babies die each year within their first year of life- up to 45% of these deaths are in the first 24 hours.



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